angular periphery and convex base; thin, fragile, and of a pale, somewhat transparent horn-color. Surface faintly marked with growth-wrinkles, and under very strong magnification, showing an excessively minute, close decussation of radial and spiral lines. General outlines of the spire straight. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, convex. Columella reflexed above. Alt. 2, diam. 2.3 mm.

Niijima, Izu. Types no. 84963, A. N. S. P., from no. 1057 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

The rather acutely angular periphery is nearly in the middle of the height of the shell. It is referred to the genus *Sitala* on account of its spiral sculpture, which is, however, excessively minute.

NOTE ON THE FAMILY SEPTIDÆ.

BY W. H. DALL.

In the Report on the Mollusks of Porto Rico, I adopted for the family *Tritonidæ* of authors, the name *Septidæ*, and for the typical genus the name *Septa*, proposed by Perry in 1811. Perry's list of species comprised six, beside which he mentions the *Murex tritonis* of Linné (spelling the specific name *tritonia*, but his meaning is obvious). His genus was equivalent to the genus *Triton*, as used by authors of the first half of the 19th century. His largest and most conspicuous species, which he compares with *Murex tritonis*, belongs to the same group as the latter, which was generally accepted as the type of the old genus *Triton* and reserved for it by Montfort when he divided the genus, a year earlier than Perry. Therefore I accepted *Septa rubicunda* Perry (= *Triton nodiferus* Lam.) as the type of Perry's genus and applied the name to the congeneric species of Porto Rico, since *Triton* is preoccupied.

In an interesting and useful paper by H. Leighton Kesteven, referred to in the June number of the NAUTILUS, the author does not accept the name *Septa* because Perry's first species is a *Lotorium* and without argument is taken by Mr. Kesteven as type. He shows very clearly that the name cannot be used for *Lotorium*, but does not observe that I never proposed to so use it. I used it for the group of *Murex tritonis* L., which is generically distinct from the group of which *Lotorium* is a member, and which, as Mr. Kesteven shows,

has no other name at present which is valid. I was not obliged to take the first species of *Septa* as a type, knowing it to be a *Lotorium*, and did not. The species for which I used it had no valid generic name and *Septa* was applicable, and should, I think, be adopted.

ON SOME NEW LAND MOLLUSCA FROM MIDDLE AMERICA.

BY C. F. ANCEY.

I. *Streptostyla Sumichrasti*, n. sp.

S. Sumichrasti, Crosse & Fischer, in coll. Sallé.

Testa cylindraceo-oblonga, tenuis, nitidissima, obsolete et flexuosa substriatula, læte fulvo cornea, concolor sed ad apicem obtusulum pallidior. Spira gradata, conoideo-attenuata. Anfractus $6\frac{1}{2}$ convexiusculi, sutura canaliculata divisi, ultimus elongatus, latere dextro leviter planulatus. Apertura subauriformis, superne longe attenuata, basi subdilatata; lamina columellaris tenuis, vix callosa, elongata, spiraliter torta, basi antice vix truncata. Peristoma obtusiusculum, flexuosum, medio antice dilatatum, basi recedens.

Long. 29, diam. 13, alt. $19\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. in isthmo Tehuantepec, reipublicæ Mexicana (coll. Ancey, Dautzenberg, Jousseaume).

A fine large species related to the smaller S. lurida, Shutt. and S. Bocourti, Cr. & Fisch., but much more slender than the latter and of a more graceful oblong shape than the former. This is surely distinct from any species I examined in the collection of the late A. Sallé, now in the possession of Mr. Ph. Dautzenberg.

II. *Streptostyla clavulata*, n. sp.

Testa parvula, primo aspectu Ferussaciis ex grege F. procerulæ similis, tenuis, nitida, obsolete vix striatula, verisimiliter statu recenti pallide cornea, sed emortua albido-hyalina, cylindraceo-elongata, oblongula. Spira producta, regulariter attenuata, obtusa, apice magno. Anfractus $6\frac{1}{4}$, subplanulati, sutura appressa, parum distincta, infra pellucido marginata divisi; ultimus cylindraceo-oblongus, basi subattenuatus. Apertura superne angusta, basi dilatata, lamina columellaris brevis, parum valida, subcallosa, leviter